“IMPACT OF ICT ON INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF NAAC ACCREDITED ‘A’ GRADE COLLEGE TEACHERS IN MARATHWADA REGION”

A

SYNOPSIS

SUBMITTED TO THE

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN THE SUBJECT OF

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड.

BY

GOPAL DAGDU SAGAR

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

DR. GOVIND SURYABHAN GHOGARE

LIBRARIAN

LOKMANYA MAHAVIDYALAY, SONKHED

"Impact of ICT on Information Seeking Behaviour of NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade College Teachers in Marathwada Region"

1. Introduction

Information communication technology plays vital role in all sectors, especially education and information sectors. ICT stands for information and communication technology. Every person is depending on ICT for their daily life. ICT is a computer based mechanism tools which is help to information gathering, capturing of information, acquisition of information, processing of information, and dissemination of information. It is timeliness process for to produce information and to provide information of right users. Adoption of ICT users can access widely information in anytime and anywhere.

Information seeking behaviour is a process to knowing behaviour of users to search strategy of information. Everyone is having information for making good information, research, and entertainment. Specific information search is different various ways and that different ways making information seeking behaviour. According to Devadason & Lingam, Understanding of information needs and information-seeking behaviour of various professional groups is essential as it helps in the planning, implementation and operation of information system and services in the given work settings. (Devadason & Lingam, 1997)[1].

In this information age, information seeking behaviour is not only related to one discipline but also it is universal subject. The adoption of ICT, the tremendous changes observes that information seeking process. The users are freely to access the information at their home, on their android phones. Due to ICT, information seeking process is very vastly and widely. So, users can search and access their having information in anywhere, anytime on single click through the internet.

Now a day's, The College teachers are mostly depends on ICT technology for acquiring and provide information to the students. Therefore, they have a powerful impact of ICT in teaching and learning process.

2. Statement of the Problem

The study is entitled as "Impact of ICT on Information Seeking Behaviour of NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade College Teachers in Marathwada Region." Researcher will be finds answers of the following questions.

- To what extent are the respondents aware of the ICT?
- To what extent is the ICT based library resources used by the teachers?
- For what purpose respondents going information seeking behaviour?

- Which information sources used by the respondents?
- To explore impact of ICT on the respondents
- Which problem indicates for using ICT based information Sources
- Which information source mostly used by the respondents?
- What is the role of library and information centers for enhancing ICT based information sources and services?

3. Explanation of the Concept

3.1 Information

Information is a meaningful data to inform something about fact, figure and place which is helpful for the human life. Information is the only media for communication to each others. Information is must for Decision making process, marketing, communication, education etc. The definition of information is "Information is the resolution of uncertainty; it is that which answers the question of "what as entity" and is thus that which specifies the nature of the entity, as well as the essentiality of its property" (Wikipedia,2019)[2]

3.2 Communication

Communication means convey the message from messenger to receiver. The communication is the process of Messenger, Message, Media, Receiver and feedback. Messenger means the person is sending message to someone's. Message is the form of data, figure, text, and picture. Media is related to print, oral, digital, audio visuals. Receiver means the person which is receiving message of messenger. Feedback is the end of process of communication which is given by receiver. " The act or process of using words, sounds, signs, or behaviours, to express or exchange information or to express your ideas, thoughts, feelings, etc. to someone else" (Learnes dictionary, 2019)[3]

3.3 Technology

Technology means the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry and computer technology (Oxford, 2019)[4]. Technology is the machinery concept its implement a machinery work. But as per the research it's used for computer technology and its applications. Computer technology was used since 1980 but now a day's everyone knowing about computer technology.

3.4 ICT

ICT means Information and communication technology. Everyone having speedily information for fulfilled their information needs. ICT plays an important role to raise the standard of teaching & research, also banking, health, transportation, education & libraries. Impact of ICT

The information society has brought about developments in the way information is created, consolidated and accessed. ICT has produced larger volumes of information, new ways of packaging information and new tools for managing information. These developments require new knowledge and skills of librarians and other information workers to meet the demands of the global economy for information resources and services (David, 2002)[5]

3.5 Information Seeking Behaviour

Information seeking behaviour it is attitude of users towards searching the information. In this process, a user finds information in different way, such as information sources, information locality, information access, information retrieval policy. These process step foot ward when users couldn't get their having information.

Wilson (1999)[6] defines the term information seeking behaviour as 'the totality of human behaviour in relation to sources and channels of information, including both active and passive information seeking and information use. Thus it includes face-to-face communication with others, as well as the passive reception of information as in, for example watching television advertisements without any intention to act on the information given.

3.6 College Teachers

A teacher is a person who provides education for students. The college Teacher Means Assistant professor, Associate professor, professor, Principal, part and full time lectures teaching to the students in the subject covered under faculty of Arts, Commerce and Science in senior college under UGC

3.7 Marathwada

Marathwada is a region of the Indian state of Maharashtra. The region coincides with the Aurangabad Division of Maharashtra. It borders the states of Karnataka and Telangana, and it lies to the west of the Vidarbha and east of Khandesh regions of Maharashtra. The largest city of Marathwada is Aurangabad. Its people speak Marathi and Dakhini. (Wikipedia, 2019)[7]

3.8 NAAC

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established in 1994 as an autonomous institution of the University Grants Commission (UGC) with its Head Quarter in Bangalore. The mandate of NAAC as reflected in its vision statement is in making quality assurance an integral part of the functioning of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The NAAC has been set up to facilitate the volunteering institutions to assess their performance set parameters through introspection and a process that provides space for participation of the institution. (NAAC Website, 2019)[8]

4. The Significance of the Research

Information seeking is natural and crucial mechanism of human existence. Now a days information communication technology has developed rapidly and has had a huge impact on access to information and information seeking behaviour. Not a single survey or any kind of study has been conducted to reveal the "Impact of ICT on Information Seeking Behaviour of NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade College Teachers in Marathwada Region." The Researcher revealed some of the research has completed of the related topics.

4.1 International Level

Wilson T.D. (2000)[9], the study revealed human information behaviour. In this study found that, information seeking behaviour is a part of all discipline. Every discipline are enhancing to their available research, information. The study appears that, of human information behavior is now a definite area of research within information science, and research is beginning to show the benefits of buildup knowledge.

Olivia A. T. Frimpong Kwapong (2009)[10], the study examines that use of ICT within distance learners in developing country. The delivery of the program in Ghana, a developing country in Africa, is predominantly print-based and is supported with regular face-to-face tutorials.

Onwuagboke, Bede (2016)[11], the research paper concludes that ICT is the most powerful tools for teaching learning process. The faculty member in Nigeria and developing country mostly used ICT and to enhancing teaching learning process. The faculty member of the study region is positive attitude towards use of ICT.

Radovan Vrana (2011)[12], the research carried out, use of ICT by students at the faculty of humanities and social sciences in Zagreb. Its findings, ICT has the vital tool of education at the faculty of humanities and social sciences.

Yacob Haliso (2011)[13], this study investigated factors responsible for the poor use of information and communication technologies by the academic librarian in the southwestern Nigeria. The finding it is evident that lack of assurance by institutional

management, lack of ICT strategy, unqualified staff to manage the ICTs and poor skill level of the academic librarians dominated the reasons for the poor use of the ICTs in academic libraries in the Southwestern Nigeria.

Shakeel Ahmad Khan, Rubina Bhatti (2011)[14], the survey study finds out use of ICT by students. Most of the respondents reported that they are utilizing ICT at their departmental computer lab. They are strongly agreed about effective impact of ICT on their learning system. They are sufficient knowledge about use of ICT and their applications. The majority of the students used internet daily for fulfilled their educational purpose.

Owolabi K.A. (2012)[15], the study revealed that faculty members of Nigerian universities use electronic information sources for research, teaching and learning. The respondents assure about use of ICT and the study region provides wide range of ICT to the faculty members by conducting research.

Zawawi, Salina., Majid, Shaheen (2001)[16], the study finds the information needs and seeking behaviour of the IMR biomedical scientists. Biomedical scientists are most preferred information source. They considered books as the most preferred information source followed by journals. It was found that major difficulties faced by respondents in getting the desirable information were mainly due to unavailability of materials and outdated collections.

4.2 National Level

S. Dhanavandan (2012)[17] found that, majority of the faculty members are accessed information from the medical college library. The respondents daily visited to library for getting their desirable information day. Most of the faculty members used internet for getting information. The faculty members in medical colleges used print sources as well as eresources.

JayadevKadli, B.D. Kumbar (2011)[18], studied faculty Information-Seeking Behaviour in the Changing ICT Environment: A Study of Commerce Colleges in Mumbai. Its find out that, Changing ICT environment is affected the information seeking process for the majority of users. The respondents adopt ICT tools for searching information. It is clear that most of the users affected by the changing ICT environment.

Mohammad Aqil, Parvez (2011)[19], the study explore use of internet by research scholar and post graduate students of the science faculty in Aligarh Muslim University. The internet facility is available for the respondents in their department, in the university central library, as well as the university computer centre. The study finds that, Most of

the researcher and students use internet for their research work, update subject knowledge, and career development.

Mulla K.R. (2011)[20], a survey study found that, majority of the respondents use electronic resources for finding information in their subject or their specialization. Majority of respondents indicate that the information available in the electronic resources is always adequate.

Bipin Bihari Sethi(2011)[21], a case study emphasis use of eresources by life scientist. The result of the study, Most of the respondents use eresources for update their subject knowledge. E-Journals and e-books are more popular among the life scientist than other resources. The research recommended that's ejournals are most useful source for life scientist therefore, the college library should subscribe more ejournals for the life scientist.

Sathivel Murugan, B.O. (2011)[22], this study results show that the medical practitioners in developing countries need more awareness about the use of various information sources for their professional and personal competency developments. The study reveals that, more number of women doctors involved than male counterpart. Medical representatives are one of the influencing informal information sources of information for the medical practitioners. They may utilize the various training programs for district level medical officers.

Raza, Masoom M. (2010)[23], the study explores Information Seeking Behaviour of Researchers in Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow. The research finds that, half of the respondents visit the library to collect reading materials. The CDRI library has been providing effective services to researcher. For fulfilling the purpose of career development, respondents are going to information seeking process.

5. Objective of the Study

1. To know availability of information sources in College libraries in Marathwada region;
2. To explore information seeking behaviour of the teachers in study region;
3. To ascertain impact of ICT on Information seeking behaviour of the teachers;
4. To determine level of satisfaction of teachers with the ICT based information sources;
5. To emphasis role of library and information centers in information seeking behaviour of teachers in the study region.

6. Hypothesis

1. The College libraries in Marathwada region are rich in availability of information sources;
2. Information seeking behaviour is different amongst the teachers in the study region;
3. There is considerable impact of ICT on information seeking behaviour of teachers;
4. The teachers of the study region is satisfied of ICT based information sources;
5. The College libraries play important role in information seeking behaviour of the teachers.

7. Scope and Limitations of the study

1. The study limited with college teachers who are working in NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade (Above CGPA 3.01 & Accreditation date till date 30 October 2019) Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges in Marathwada region.
2. The study explores impact of ICT on information seeking behaviour of college teachers in the study region.

8. Research Methodology & Data Collection

A survey method will be used for the research work. Questionnaire will be used for data collection. The collected data from primary and secondary sources will present in the form of descriptive method. I will present Data with the help of graphs and charts. The analysis of data will carried out using statistical methods.

In Marathwada region, Art's, Commerce and Science colleges in Marathwada region are affiliated with Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad and Swami Ramanad Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded. It covers 8 district namely; Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Nanded, Hingoli, Latur, Osmanabad, Beed.

More than 700 college teachers having working as faculty members in Arts, Commerce and Science disciplines. Researcher will be tried to get 80% response from the concern teachers by using random sampling techniques for the research.

NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade Colleges in Marathwada Region

Sr. No	Name of the College
1	Yashwant Mahavidyalay, Nanded
2	Science College, Nanded
3	Mahatma Gandhi Mahavidyalay, Ahmadpur, Dist. Latur
4	Dayanand Science College, Latur

5	Dayanand Arts College, Latur
6	Maharashtra Udayagiri Mahavidyalay, Udgir, Dist. Latur
7	Shri Shivaji College, Parbhani
8	Deogiri College, Aurangabad
9	SBES College of Science, Aurangabad
10	Maulana Azad Arts, Science and Commerce College. Aurangabad
11	Shri Muktanand College, Gangapur, Auraqngabad
12	Vinayakrao Patil College, Vaijapur, Aurangabad
13	Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ambad Dist. Jalna
14	Sundarrao Solanke Mahavidyalay, Majalgaon Dist. Beed
15	KSK'S Arts, Commerce and Science College, Beed
16	Balbhim Mahavidyalay, Beed
17	Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji College, Kada, Dist. Beed
18	Arts, Commerce and Science College, Kille-Dharur, Dist. Beed

Work Plan for Research Work

Sr. No	Period	Official Process	Proposed Research Work
01	RAC to 20/12/2019	Submission of Synopsis through RRC	Synopsis preparation, Finalized research topic, study of style manual.
		Submission of Eligibility Form	Topic finalized through RRC, Joining Report.
02	21/12/2019 to 20/06/2020	First Progression Report Submission	Review of Related Literature from various primary and secondary sources
			Search and Create Profile of NAAC

			Accredited A Grade College of Marathwada Region
03	21/06/2020 to 20/12/2020	Second Progression Report Submission	Prepare Questionnaire for college teachers to fulfilled the answer of the research topic
			Completion of first preamble Chapter
04	21/12/2020 to 20/06/2021	Third Progression Report Submission	Visit to the concern colleges and provide Questionnaire as well as receiving fulfilling Questionnaire from the college teachers
05	21/06/2021 to 20/12/2021	Fourth Progression Report Submission	Receiving all Questionnaires from the concern teachers
			Data Analysis and Interpretation
06	21/12/2021 to 20/06/2022	Fifth Progression Report Submission	Finalized Data Analysis Chapter
			Finalized conclusions from the research work and to provide suggestions through the research
			Research publications in UGC approved journals.
07	21/06/2022 to 20/12/2022	Sixth Progression Report Submission (Pre Ph.D. Viva Voce)	Final Submission of Thesis
		Plagiarism Checking & CD Submission	
08	21/12/2022 to 20/06/2023	Viva Voce and award of Ph. D	

CHAPTER WISE PLAN

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

Chapter 3: Data Collection

Chapter 4: Data Analysis and Presentation

Chapter 5: Conclusion & suggestion

Appendix Bibliography

Questionnaire

Short Profiles of College Teachers

Mr. Gopal Dagdu Sagar	**Dr. Govind Suryabhan Ghogare**
Research Scholar	Research Supervisor
Librarian M. S .P. Mandal's Arts, Commerce and Science College, Kille-Dharur, Dist. Beed	Librarian & Research Guide Lokmanya Mahavidyalaya, Sonkhed Tal. Loha, Dist. Nanded

References

1. Devadason, F.J. & Lingman, P.P. (1997) A methodology for the identification of information needs of users. *IFLA Journal*, 23 (1), pp. 41-51
2. Information - (Wikipedia - accessed on 18/10/2019) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information
3. Communication – (Learnes dictionary accessed on 18/10/2019) http://www.learnersdictionary.com/definition/communication
4. Technolgy – (Oxford dictionary accessed on 19/10/2019) https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/technology

5. David, Lourdes T. (2002), Information Seeking in an Electronic Environment ICT for Library and Information Professionals: A Training Package for Developing Countries edited by Andrew Large, McGill University, Canada. , P 11. Available at http://greenstonesupport.iimk.ac.in/greenstone2012/resources/pdf/UNESCO-Publications/Information%20seeking%20in%20an%20electronic%20environment.pdf
6. Wilson, T, D. (1997). Information behaviour: an interdisciplinary perspective. Information Processing and Management, 33(4), 551-572.
7. Marathwada – (Wikipedia aaccessed on 19/10/2019) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marathwada
8. NAAC (NAAC Websites accessed on 21/10/2019) http://www.naac.gov.in/
9. Wilson T.D. (2000). Human Information Behaviour. *Special Issue on Information Science Search,* 3(2), 49-55
10. Olivia A. T. Frimpong Kwapong (Vol. 8, 2009), Comparing Knowledge and Usage of ICT among Male and Female Distance Learners of an Endowed and Deprived Area in a Developing Country in Africa, Journal of Information Technology Education , University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba, Australia.
11. Onwuagboke, Bede Blaise Chukwunyere ; Singh, Termit Kaur Ranjit (2016) Faculty attitude and use of ICT in instructional delivery in tertiary institutions in a developing nation International Journal of Research Studies in Educational Technology, Volume 5 Number 1, 77-88.
12. Radovan Vrana (2011), Use of ICT by students at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb, Croatia, ResearchGate, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/221412743
13. Yacob Haliso (2011), Factors Affecting Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) Use by Academic Librarians in Southwestern Nigeria, *Library Philosophy and Practice*, ISSN 1522-0222, http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/
14. Shakeel Ahmad Khan, Rubina Bhatti (2011), Use of ICT by Students: A Survey of Faculty of Education at IUB, *Library Philosophy and Practice*, ISSN 1522-0222, http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/
15. Owolabi, K.A. ; B.A. Ajiboye, O.W. Lawal, S.C. Okpeh (2012), Use of Electronic Information Sources (EIS) by Faculty Members in Nigerian Universities, *Library Philosophy and Practice*, ISSN 1522-0222, http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/
16. Zawawi, Salina., Majid , Shaheen(2001). The information needs and seeking behaviour of the IMR biomedical scientists. *Malaysian Journal of Library & Information Science*, 5(1), 25-41

17. S. Dhanavandan, S. Mohammed Esmail, M. Nagarajan (2012), Access and Awareness of ICT Resources and Services in Medical College Libraries in, Puducherry, *Library Philosophy and Practice*, ISSN 1522-0222, http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/
18. Jayadev Kadli, B.D. Kumbar (2011), Faculty Information-Seeking Behaviour in the Changing ICT Environment: A Study of Commerce Colleges in Mumbai, *Library Philosophy and Practice*, ISSN 1522-0222, http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/
19. Mohammad Aqil, Parvez (2011), Ahmad Use of the Internet by Research Scholars and Post- Graduate Students of the Science Faculty of Aligarh Muslim University, *Library Philosophy and Practice*, ISSN 1522-0222, http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/
20. Mulla, K.R. (2011), Use of Electronic Resources by Faculty Members in HKBK College of Engineering: A Survey, *Library Philosophy and Practice*, ISSN 1522-0222, http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/
21. Bipin Bihari Sethi, Prof. K. C. Panda (2011), Use of E-Resources by Life Scientists: A Case Study of Sambalpur University, India, *Library Philosophy and Practice*, ISSN 1522-0222, http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/
22. Sathivel Murugan, B.O., Allysornam.S.(2011). Information Needs and Information-Seeking Behaviour of Allopathic Medical Practitioners in Tirppur District in Tamilnadu, India. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, ISSN 1522-0222, date of access 19/07/2018 http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/
23. Raza, Masoom M. (2010). Information Seeking Behaviour of Researchers in Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, ISSN 1522-0222, date of access 21/07/2018 http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP